Product datasheet

Anti-STAT1 (phospho S727) antibody ab4742

Overview

Product name: Anti-STAT1 (phospho S727) antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to STAT1 (phospho S727)
Host species: Rabbit
Specificity: This antibody does not react with non-phosphorylated STAT 1 protein.
Tested applications: Suitable for: IHC-Fr, WB
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Human
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide (Human) derived from the region of human STAT 1 that contains serine 727. This region is conserved between human and mouse.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer: pH: 7.30
Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol, 0.1% BSA
Purity: Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes: Purified from rabbit serum by epitope-specific affinity chromatography. Any reactivity toward the non-serine phosphorylated STAT 1 protein has been eliminated through a series of preabsorption steps.
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab4742 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IHC-Fr</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>PubMed: 16633343</td>
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</table>
**Function**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription that mediates signaling by interferons (IFNs). Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize, associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated. It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state.

**Involvement in disease**

Note=STAT1 deficiency results in impaired immune response leading to severe mycobacterial and viral diseases. In the case of complete deficiency, patients can die of viral disease. Defects in STAT1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas others develop, later in life, disseminated but curable infections with tuberculoid granulomas. MSMD is a genetically heterogeneous disease with autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant or X-linked inheritance.

**Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.
Contains 1 SH2 domain.

**Post-translational modifications**

Phosphorylated on tyrosine and serine residues in response to IFN-alpha, IFN-gamma, PDGF and EGF. Phosphorylation on Tyr-701 (lacking in beta form) by JAK promotes dimerization and subsequent translocation to the nucleus. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by several kinases including MAPK14, ERK1/2 and CAMKII on IFN-gamma stimulation, regulates STAT1 transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 promotes sumoylation though increasing interaction with PIAS. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by PKCdelta induces apoptosis in response to DNA-damaging agents.
Sumoylated by SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. Sumoylation is enhanced by IFN-gamma-induced phosphorylation on Ser-727, and by interaction with PIAS proteins. Enhances the transactivation activity.
ISGylated.

**Cellular localization**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Translocated into the nucleus in response to IFN-gamma-induced tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization.

**Application**

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<td>WB</td>
<td>1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 91 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 91 kDa).</td>
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To demonstrate the phosphorylation of STAT 1 [pS727], 3T3- L1 cells were treated with 50 nM insulin for 15 minutes, followed by treatment with 100 units/mL IFN-gamma for 15 minutes. Proteins from serum-starved (Lane 1) and serum-starved/insulin and INF gamma treated (Lane 2) 3T3-L1 cell extracts were resolved by SDS-PAGE on a 4-20% Trisglycine gel. The proteins were then transferred to nitrocellulose. Membranes were incubated with 1 µg/mL anti-STAT 1 [pS727]. After washing, membranes were incubated with goat F(ab')2 anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase and bands were detected using the Tropix WesternStar detection method. The Western blotting data indicate that STAT 1 is phosphorylated at serine 727 upon exposure to insulin followed by IFN-gamma.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"